

### Transportation & Infrastructure Committee

The Committee has jurisdiction over issues relating to highways, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Coast Guard and maritime transportation, emergency management, railroads and water resources, among others.

**Aviation:** The Subcommittee on Aviation has jurisdiction over all aspects of civil aviation, including safety, infrastructure, labor, and international issues. This jurisdiction includes all aspects of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) except for research activities, which are within the jurisdiction of the Science Committee. In addition, the Subcommittee has jurisdiction over the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB). This jurisdiction is shared with the other subcommittees of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, but the Aviation Subcommittee has traditionally taken the lead on this issue. Other areas of the Subcommittee's jurisdiction include the essential air service program and the war risk insurance program. Since 2001, the Subcommittee has exercised jurisdiction over transportation security, including the Transportation Security Administration (TSA). The Subcommittee will continue to exercise oversight jurisdiction over transportation security, including TSA, which is now under the Department of Homeland Security, and the impact that the new security measures may have on the aviation industry. As a result of changes in the House rules, jurisdiction over certain aspects of transportation security will move to the standing committee on Homeland Security.

**Water Resources & Environment:** The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment consists generally of matters relating to water resources development, conservation and management, water pollution control and water infrastructure, and hazardous waste cleanup. During the 109th Congress, the Subcommittee's jurisdiction is the same as in the 108th Congress. For quick reference, below is a list of the Subcommittee's primary areas of jurisdiction and the agencies having primary responsibilities for such areas. Following this, major programs under the Subcommittee's jurisdiction are discussed in more detail; where significant action occurred in the 108th Congress, that action is summarized.

**Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management:** The Committee oversees the Economic Development Administration (EDA) and reviews how funding decisions are made and how budgetary changes are impacting the efficiency of the agency. The Committee also reviews and assesses the nation's ability to prevent and prepare for disasters and emergencies of all types including oversight of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Included in this review may be an examination of how assistance is provided and to whom and how federal, state, and local governments are preparing and coordinating their all-hazards efforts in advance of any type of emergency. It also has jurisdiction over federally owned and leased building as well as initiatives to green them.

### Foreign Affairs Committee

General relations of the United States with foreign countries; acquisition of land and buildings for embassies and legations in foreign countries; export controls, including nonproliferation of nuclear technology and nuclear hardware; international commodity agreements, including all agreements for cooperation in the export of nuclear technology and nuclear hardware; intervention abroad and declarations of war; and operations of United Nations organizations.

International Organizations, Human Rights and Oversight: Jurisdiction includes responsibility for oversight of, and (to the degree applicable to matters outside the Foreign Assistance Act, the Arms Export Control Act, the Export Administration Act, and the provision of foreign assistance) legislation pertaining to implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and other matters relating to internationally-recognized human rights, including sanctions legislation aimed at the promotion of human rights and democracy generally; parliamentary conferences and exchanges; the Red Cross; and the United Nations, its affiliated agencies and other international organizations, including assessed and voluntary contributions to such organizations.

The Middle East and South Asia: Jurisdiction over all matters of US policy regarding the Middle East and South Asia including: political relations, including resolutions or other legislative measures directed to such relations; legislation with respect to disaster assistance outside the Foreign Assistance Act, boundary issues, and international claims; legislation with respect to region- or country-specific loans or other financial relations outside the Foreign Assistance Act; resolutions of disapproval under section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act, with respect to foreign military sales; legislation and oversight regarding human rights practices in particular countries; and oversight of all foreign assistance activities affecting the region.

### Science and Technology Committee

Jurisdiction includes all non-defense federal scientific research and development (R&D) at a number of federal agencies, including (either completely or in part): National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Department of Energy (DOE), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), National Science Foundation (NSF), Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), U.S. Fire Administration, the U.S. Geological Survey and the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy.

Research and Science Education: Legislative jurisdiction and general oversight and investigative authority on all matters relating to science policy and science education including university research partnerships, information technology, research and development relating to health, biomedical and nutritional programs as well as life sciences research.